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REPORT ON 14TH PLENUM OF 4TH KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)— The 14th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held on Oct. 12 in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by the Members and Candidate Members of the Party Central Committee. The Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party were also present there.

The meeting discussed the following items on the agenda:

1. On approval of the resolutions of the Party Conference
2. Organizational questions

The Plenum discussed the first item on the agenda and unanimously approved the resolutions of the Party Conference on the "Present situation and the task confronting our Party" and "On the immediate tasks of socialist economic construction."

In the discussion of the second item on the agenda, the Plenum decided to partially reorganize the Party organs.

For the day-to-day consultation of questions arising in the Party and state work, the Plenum set up a Presidium within the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

The Presidium of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee is composed of the following persons:

Kim Il Sung, Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup

Then, the Plenum decided to abolish the posts of Chairman and Vice-chairman and set up those of General Secretary and Secretaries and institute a Secretariat.

The Secretariat is to organize the work for implementing the line and policy and resolutions of the Party as well as the routine Party work.

The Plenum by-elected the following persons Members and Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee:

By-elected Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee— Kim Ik Sun, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Sung Chul, Choi Hyun and Li Yung Ho

By-elected Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee—Suk San, Huh Bong Hak, Choi Kwang, Oh Jin Woo, Rim Choon Choo, Kim Dong Kyoo, Kim Yung Joo, Pak Yong Kook and Chung Kyung Bok

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee consists of the following persons:

Kim Il Sung—General Secretary of the Party Central Committee

Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup, Suk San, Huh Bong Hak, Kim Yung Joo, Pak Yong Kook and Kim Do Man—Secretaries of the Party Central Committee.

KWP Conference Closes

The Conference of the Korean Workers' Party which had been open since Oct. 5 successfully wound up its work on Oct. 12, the KCNA reported.

Amid thunderous applause and a standing ovation given by all the attendants, Chairman Kim Il Sung took the rostrum and made a concluding speech summarizing the debates on the first and second items on the agenda and the entire work of the Party Conference.

When he finished his speaking, all the attendants rose and extended prolonged, stormy applause in suppor of his speech.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on the "Present situation and the task confronting our Party," the first item on the agenda.

The meeting also unanimously passed a resolution "On the immediate tasks of socialist economic construction," the second item on the agenda.

(The report "On the immediate tasks of socialist economic construction" made by First Vice-premier Kim Il is carried on page 2)

Next, the meeting adopted with unanimity a statement of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party on the Vietnam question.

KWP Conference's Statement on Vietnam Question

Follows the full text of the statement of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party on the Vietnam question:

Today the U.S. imperialists' bestial war of aggression against the Vietnamese people is seriously jeopardizing peace in Southeast Asia and the world. In waging a criminal war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are not only opposing the Vietnamese people but challenging the socialist camp and the progressive peoples of the whole world.

Recently the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon the dangerous road of further escalating the war of aggression. They have extended the bombing of North Vietnam to the Hanoi and Haiphong regions. At present they are openly clamouring for attacking the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by land too, and are recklessly trying to extend the flames of war to other parts of Indo-China and Asia.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors are sustaining serious political and military setbacks in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people. Under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Liberation Army and the guerillas of South Vietnam have liberated four-fifths of the territory and ten million of the population. Under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the People's Army and the people of North Vietnam are successfully repelling the barbarous bombings of the U.S. imperialist air pirates.

This Conference extends the warmest militant greetings and congratulations to the entire people of North and South Vietnam who are scoring great victories in their heroic resistance to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today the Vietnam question is the focal point of

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DPRK Gov't Decides to Cut Down Workday for Women

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision on reducing workday from the present eight to six hours for the women who are engaged in physical labour in various branches of the national economy, with more than three children under 13 years of age, according to a KCNA report dated Oct. 10.

The decision also stipulates that in case these women workers are engaged in continuous production process, or begin to work late individually, or are unable to leave off work earlier than others, they shall be provided with two holidays including Sunday a week, though they work eight hours a day.

This decision is aimed at enabling the working women to devote more time to housekeeping and upbringing of their children.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Somali Nat'l Assembly Del.

Premier Kim Il Sung on Oct. 10 received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic, which had arrived in Korea on Oct. 3 to pay a goodwill visit to the country, according to information from Pyongyang.

Present at the reception were Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic and leader of the delegation, and all other members of the delegation.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with delegation leader Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein and other delegation members.

Earlier, on Oct. 8, a Pyongyang city mass rally was held to welcome the National Assembly delegation of the Somali Republic.

Premier Kim Il Sung (right) on Oct. 10 received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic.

Chilean Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Korea

A three-member parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Chile arrived in Korea on Oct. 11 for a friendship visit to the country, according to news dispatch from Pyongyang.

The Chilean delegation is headed by Senator Tomas Chadwick.

Korean Embassy Opens in Damascus

An embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Damascus, Syria, on Oct. 8, according to information from the Syrian capital.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement:

U.S., Immediately Stop Provocations Against Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Oct. 15 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Oct. 15 the following statement condemning the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets for their grave provocations against Cambodia:

Recently, the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets committed once again a grave provocation against the Cambodian people.

On Sept. 20, two U.S.-made helicopters strafed a Cambodian frontier guard post in Kbal Chrieu, Kratie Province, causing casualties, and earlier, on Sept. 18, some Cambodian troops were killed or injured in Battambang Province by the explosion of a mine planted in the Cambodian territory by the Thai reactionaries under the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

This is a serious encroachment on the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of Cambodia and a wanton violation of elementary norms of international law.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges against Cambodia and fully support the just stand of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as outlined in its Oct. 4 and 6 statements.

The recent criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are a premeditated provocative act against the Cambo-

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First Vice-Premier Kim Il Reports

On Immediate Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction

At the Oct. 10 meeting of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, Kim Il, First Vice-premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK made a report "On the Immediate Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction," the second item on the agenda of the Conference, according to information from Pyongyang dated Oct. 10.

The report consists of five parts, including "On Carrying on the Seven-Year Plan While Building Economy and Defense in Parallel."

In the first part of his report, First Vice-premier Kim Il declared that the Seven-Year Plan set forth by our Party at its Fourth Congress for further advancing socialist construction in the northern part of our country after summing up the historic victory in the building of the foundations of socialism, is a magnificent programme of socialist construction providing for the rapid development of all branches of the national economy including industry and agriculture, as well as of science and culture.

Referring to the tremendous successes attained in all fields of socialist construction in the past five-six years, the reporter went on:

Industrial and agricultural production has grown, science and technology have made rapid progress and the technical equipment of the national economy as a whole has been reinforced. Our towns and villages have been built more splendidly and the material and cultural standards of the people have been enhanced.

Over the past five years spent in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the annual growth rate of industrial production reached 14.3 per cent on an average. In 1965 industrial output was 1.95 times that in 1960. It was 12 times as great as in the pre-war year of 1949 and 15 times as much as 1944, the year before liberation.

In the five years from 1961 to 1965 as many as 300 large modernly-equipped industrial enterprises and work-

shops were built newly, among them the KanggeYouth Power Plant the No. 7 electric hearth and the pipe-drawing factory of the Kangsun Steel Works, the No. 2 blast furnace, bloomery and No. 3 sheet shop of the Hwainghai Iron Works, the No. 2 medium plate shop of the Sungjin Steel Works, the converter shop of the Kimchaik Iron Works, the non-ferrous metal rolling factory of the Nampo Smeltery, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, the superphosphate factory and urea fertilizer factory of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine, the caustic soda factory of the Bongoong Chemical Combine, the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory, the foundry of the Hichun Machine Tool Plant, the forge of the Dukchun Automobile Plant, the heavy machine processing and assembly shop of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, the heavy machine finishing shop of the Ryongsung Machine Plant, the assembly shop of the Bookjoong Machine Plant, the assembly shop of the Rakwon Machine Plant, the large-size generator shop of the Daian Electric Machine Plant, the Hamheung Metal Fitting Factory, the ore dressing shop of the Manduk Mine, the ore dressing shop of the Dongbang Mine, the Hesan Textile Mill, the Hesan Paper Mill, the the Sungyo Knitted Goods Facotry, the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Combine, the Kangge Shoe-Making Factory, the Hoiryung Sugar Refinery, etc. Besides, over 2,300 medium and small factories, workshops and branch workshops were put into operation. Along with this, a large number of existing factories and enterprises including the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the Pyongyang Textile Combine and the Sinuiju Textile Mill, were rebuilt or enlarged on the basis of modern technology. With the overall consolidation of raw material bases of industry, a greater possiblity of our industry developing by relying domestic natural resources and raw material sources, has been ensured.

Our heavy industry bases have been readjusted and reinforced and the output of various heavy industry goods has increased markedly. This year our heavy industry will produce 12.5 billion kwh of electricity, approximately 20 million tons of coal, 1.5 million tons of pig iron and luppe, 1.3 million tons of steel, and many other heavy industry goods. Over the last five years the output value in the domain of engineering industry has grown 2.7 times. Today, our heavy industry has come to display still greater might as a material foundation for consolidating the political and economic independence of the country and accelerating the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy, and has become able to serve better for the development of light industry and agriculture and improvement of the people's livelihood.

With regard to the production of consumer goods, our Party set forth the line of laying main stress on the simultaneous development of central and local industries and, at the same time, of strengthening the daily necessaries shops at the industrial enterprises under central authority and opening branch workshops and domestic workteams on a wide scale. This line of our Party in the production of consumer goods has not only brought about a sharp increase in output, but has promoted the extension of the variety of goods and improvement of their quality. Between 1961 and 1965, the output of the textile increased two-fold; the food and the liquor-tobacco-condiments industry—1.24 times; the production of articles for cultural use and household goods—three times.

Particularly, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, serving as our Party's Marxist-Leninist programme for agriculture, has opened up broad vistas before our cooperative farmers and has become a powerful weapon for promoting the development of agriculture and the building of socialist countryside as a whole, stressed the reporter.

Noting that over the last five years the technical revolution in the countryside has taken another step forward, the reporter went on: The area of paddies increased from 510,000 *jungbo* (one *jungbo* approximates one hectare) in 1960 to over 654,000 *jungbo* in 1965, and it has become possible to protect the farmlands and crops still better from damage by floods and landslides. With the vigorous promotion of the mechanization of agriculture, farm machine stations have been established in almost all counties and the number of tractors per cooperative farm has reached five on an average. In 1965 the area of fields worked by machine nearly doubled in comparison with 1960 and major farm work and transportation have been mechanized in a considerable measure. By the end of 1965, 96 per cent of all the farm villages and 81.3 per cent of farm households had electricity supply in our

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struggle between the progressive forces and the reactionary forces throughout the world. The Vietnamese people's war for national salvation and against U.S. imperialism is not only a struggle for liberty and independence of their country, but a struggle for defending the socialist camp and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. It is also contributing to the national liberation revolution and the revolutionary cause of all peoples. It will have a great bearing on the future development of the world situation to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Vietnam. It will push U.S. imperialism further toward its doom and advance the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in Asia and the world. The world communists must direct keen attention to this.

It is the most urgent task of the socialist camp and the international communist movement to oppose U.S. imperialism and assist the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

In view of the U.S. imperialists escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, the anti-imperialist forces of the world comprising the socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working class movement and the national liberation movement must firmly unite and resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and give powerful aid to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism in support of the Vietnamese people, the socialist countries have an especially important role to play. The U.S. imperialists have already mobilized 300,000 men of their aggression army and tens of thousands of troops from their satellite and puppet countries into their aggression against South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country. Under these circumstances the socialist countries can, by no means, remain mere onlookers. The socialist countries must collectively deal a counter-blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors to break their claws of aggression, and must do everything in their power to help the fighting people of Vietnam. It is natural that the socialist countries should send volunteers to Vietnam.

The socialist camp is possessed of great strength. If the socialist countries unite firmly and bring their strength into full play, they can certainly check any aggressive act of the imperialists. All the socialist countries must put up a still more acute struggle against U.S. imperialism and strike blows at the aggressor with united might to defend the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples. The territories of both countries are divided by U.S. imperialism and both peoples are suffering national distress therefrom.

The Korean people regard the aggression of Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists as an aggression against themselves and are firmly determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people. We will always stand firmly by Vietnamese people and remain true at all times to our internationalist duty to give active support to the Vietnamese people.

Our Party and our people will render every form of assistance possible to the Vietnamese people till they completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and attain final victory. We are prepared to dispatch volunteers whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must take their blood-stained hands off Vietnam at once. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking their aggressive army and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets as well as all their lethal weapons with them.

The Vietnam question must be solved by the people of Vietnam themselves without interference by foreign powers. The only correct solution to the Vietnam question lies in the four-point principles set forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point principles of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people subscribe firmly to their correct stand.

All the fraternal parties should strictly respect the opinions of the Vietnamese people and follow the lines of the Vietnam Workers' Party on the Vietnam question.

The U.S. imperialists, while stepping up the war of aggression in Vietnam, are staging a fraudulent farce of "peace negotiations." This is aimed at diverting the attention of the world's peoples and camouflaging their intrigue for escalation of war. We resolutely condemn this manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

However madly they may try, the U.S. imperialists can never escape their final defeat in Vietnam and shall not escape due punishment. If the U.S. imperialists continue to act recklessly in disregard of the repeated warnings and strong protests of the world's peoples, they will find themselves sliding down still deeper into the quagmire of doom whence they can never escape. The Conference of the Korean Workers' Party is firmly convinced that with the active support and encouragement of the peoples the world over the Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their nation-wide national salvation resistance war against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, in defence of independence and sovereignty, and for the attainment of the reunification and the territorial integrity of the country.

Rodong Shinmoon Hails Success of KWP Conference

The October 14 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, runned an editorial hailing the success of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party that closed October 12, successfully winding up its work.

The editorial headlined "Let us advance more vigorously along the road of victory indicated by the Party!" takes up nearly the whole frontpage of the paper.

Underlining the historical significance of the report on the "Present situation and the task confronting our Party" made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Conference, the editorial says:

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung constitutes the programmatic guide of our Party in the present struggle for guaranteeing the victory of the revolutionary cause of the peoples against imperialist aggression and accelerating our socialist construction and the victory of the South Korean revolution.

The report furnished convincing proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line and the invariable line of independency followed by our Party in the past period under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brilliant victory of all the home and foreign policies on their basis.

The revolutionary ideas and theory put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report are, indeed, a great contribution to safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and, furthermore, enriching it and are a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for firmly arming our Party members and working people politically and ideologically and vigorously inspiring them toward a new victory.

Dwelling on the unanimous approval and support of the historical report of Comrade Kim Il Sung by all the delegates to the Conference, all the Party membership and working people, the editorial continues:

This shows that the entire Party membership deeply trust the Central Committee of the Party and breathe and act with it, that the Central Committee has deeply penetrated among the Party members and become one body with them and that the whole Party and people are united rock-firm around the Party.

Underscoring the significance of the Party Conference, the editorial continues:

The Conference was one which demonstrated the steel-like unity of our Party, in which the whole Party is closely uni ed in one ideology and will around the Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the Party and the people.

The Conference was one which was run through with boundless fidelity to our revolutionary cause and the world revolution, a conference which demonstrated the unbending will and high revolutionary mettle to push through unswervingly to the end the Marxist-Leninist home and foreign policies of our Party under the complicated situation.

The Conference will be recorded as a conference of weighty historical significance in the development of our Party and the development of our revolution and as a conference conducive to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement as a whole.

The Conference will be a great inspiration to our people and a big blow to the imperialists.

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the whole course of the Conference clearly demonstrated the steadfast anti-imperialist ideas and immovable revolutionary principle of our Party on fighting to the end against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the boundless loyalty of ou Party to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalist duties in its determination to devote its all to the cause of the working class, taking the inte.ests of the revolution as the supreme principle guiding

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its action.

What is most urgent and important at the present juncture in fighting U.S. imperialism is to thwart its brigand-like aggression on Vietnam and support and assist in every way the just war of the Vietnamese people.

All the socialist countries should not indulge themselves only in polemics over this question but pool their strength and take more active steps, including the dispatch of volunteers, to assist the Vietnamese people who are shedding blood in fighting.

The Conference once again clarified at home and abroad the firm revolutionary stand and internationalist stand of our Party toward this.

Referring to the stand of the Party extending active support to the struggle of the Cuban people, the struggle of the Japanese people and the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the editorial says:

This proceeds from the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism of the communists and from the class principles maintained by them steadfastly in the international affairs.

The edi orial continues:

Today modern revisionism and dogmatism are laying grave obstacles in the way of he development of the inte national revolutionary movement.

Our Party which firmly adheres to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism has consistently strug gled and will struggle in the future, too, on the two fronts against right and lef opportunism.

Today when the U.S. imperialists are expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam, it stands out as an urgent question to achieve an international anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front so as to better organize the struggle opposing the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism and assisting the Vietnamese people on a world-wide scale and advance it onto a highe stage.

By achieving the anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front, we should take more active and effective steps for aiding the Vietnamese people, including the dispatch of international volunteers, and test one through the practical struggle and create conditions for restoring the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

Stressing that for each party to firmly maintain independency on the basis of the norms governing the relations among the fraternal parties is the basic guarantee for successfully carrying on the revolution in its country nd making the unity and cooperation in the international communist movement truly voluntary and solid, the editorial goes on:

There can be no senior party and junior party, nor a party that gives directions and a party that receives directions; nor can there be a "pivot" and "centre" in the international communist movement today.

The communists must not impose their ideas upon others and still less should they bring pressure to bear upon others or interfere in their internal affairs for not following their views and lines.

Great-power chauvinism and sectarianism must be repudiated in the international communist movement and neither party should follow others blindly or concede to great-power chauvinism but strengthen the internationalist unity by all means, firmly maintaining an independent stand.

The brilliant victories and successes our Party has won in its internal and external activities by invariably holding fast to the principles of *Juche* in ideology independency in politics, self-dependence in economy and self-defence in national defence, attest to the necessity and correctness of the independent line based on Marxism-Leninism.

Pointing to the unanimous decision of the Conference to reorganize the all-round work of socialist construction in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation and, particularly, to push through the consistent line of the Party on stepping up economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding so as to further reinforce the defences in face of the aggressive manoeuvres of the enemies, the editorial continues:

Our Party's line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding stems from the indomitable will and revolutionary principle of our Party to push forward confidently and unswervingly the revolution in our country to victory, under any circumstances.

Drawing the conclusion that it is important to complete the country's defences, though it may call for some readjustment tempo in the development of national economy, the Conference took bold and positive step on postponing the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for three years and directing greate efforts to the reinforcement of the defence capacity

Noting that Comrade Kim Il Sung raised a number of questions of principle that arise in socialist construction such as the class struggle under socialism, the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people, the leading role of the working class and the question of equipping the whole society with the working class ideas and clarified the line of our Party on these questions, the editorial continues:

As a theoretical generalization and development of the historical experiences of our Party based on the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are of great theoretical and practical significance not only for knitting our revolutionary forces more closely but also for accelerating socialist construction.

The editorial writes:

It is the unanimous aspiration and supreme national task of the entire North and South Korean people to liberate the South Korean people suffering under the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule and realize the independent unification of the country by accelerating the revolution in South Korea.

The Conference also discussed the present situation in South Korea and the question of accelerating the South Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the editorial says, made a scientific analysis of the present South Korean situation, correctly defined the basic task, main target and immediate fighting task of the South Korean revolution and indicated a clear line and ways for expanding the revolutionary forces and developing the revolutionary struggle in South Korea.

This illumines the road ahead of the South Korean revolutionaries and people for advancing with confidence toward the victory of the revolution. And this will immensely inspire their struggle and lead them to win a new victory along this road, breaking through difficulties and ordeals.

The editorial says in conclusion:

Only victory is in store for the Korean people forging ahead under the guidance of our steeled and tested Party.

Rallied still close around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the whole party and the entire people will surely fulfil with credit their nationl and international duties by keeping up a vigorous struggle along the Marxist-Leninist road indicated by it.

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dian people.

The U.S. imperialists have long been perpetrating incessant provocative acts of violating the territory of Cambodia.

Each time they put up various brazen excuses in order to cover up their criminal acts,.

But the recent aggressive act against the Cambodian frontier guard post which was flying a national flag and had a distinct mark, clearly proves that it is a habit of the U.S imperialist aggressors to make such excuse for deceiving world public.

With no trickery, however, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cover up their aggressive nature

Today the U.S. imperialists are even more doggedly resorting to the "war escalation" manoeuvres in an attempt to recover from their serious setbacks in the war of aggression on Vietnam.

The incessant provocations against the Cambodian people are a link in the adventurous policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists for extending the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China.

The reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are meeting with the strong denunciation of the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

The struggle of the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Cambodia against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges is a righteous struggle for defending independence, neutrality and territorial integrity

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express full support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets must stop at once the criminal provocative acts against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continue their aggressive manoeuvres against Cambodia, defying the strong opposition of the Cambodian people and the peace-loving people the world over, they will not escape shameful defeat in face of the united force of the Cambodian people.

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country. In the last five years, the amount of chemical fertilizer applied per *jungbo* of cultivated land increased 1.8 times and the supply of agricultural chemicals 1.7 times, respectively.

Though in recent years agricultural production has suffered to a certain degree from severe natural calamities such as drought, floods, storm, frost damage and damage by blight and noxious insects which visited our country in succession, the grain yield in 1965 was 19 per cent larger than in 1960. As for grains, rice production grew by 37 per cent and the qualitative composition of grain production improved.

Pointing out that with the progress of socialist construction and growth of production, the material and cultural standards of the people have risen still higher, the reporter continued:

Between 1960 and 1965 the national income grew 1.6 times. Our Party paid profound attention to the rational distribution of national income on the principle of properly combining the future development of the national economy with the strenghening of defense capacity and improvement of the people's livelihood.

The system of agricultural tax in kind has been abolished once and for all according to the line set forth in the decision of the Fourth Congress of our Party and the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." Furthermore, capital construction in the countryside is done with state investments, and houses are built for farmers at the expense of the state. In this way, enormous measures are taken for the improvement of the farmers' livelihood. The money allocated by the state for the improvement of farmers' living conditions over the past five years alone amounts to one billion won.

In towns and villages, housing construction continued to progress on a large scale and the housing conditions of the working people have been improved further. Between 1961 and 1965, dwellings with a floor space of 8,441,000 square meters in the urban communities and those with a floor space of 7,593,000 square meters in the countryside were newly built and turned over the working people.

In the last five years, the state allocations for social and cultural services increased by 33 per cent.

Next year our country is expected to go over from the present seven year compulsory education system to a nine year one.

Saying that these socialist construction achievements, however, have by no means been attained easily, the reporter declared: Over the last five to six years our Party and people have worked hard to carry out the enormous tasks of the Seven-Year Plan under very complicated circumstances at home and abroad. On the one hand, the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have been stepped up and the danger of war has grown in all parts of Asia including our country and, on the other, the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp has been weakened and the economic and cultural cooperation between the fraternal countries, too, has failed to proceed on a normal basis, owing to the harmful activities of various hues of opportunism including modern revisionism in the socialist camp and the international communist movement. This situation could not but affect our socialist construction, and has created a number of new difficulties and hardships in our fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

Referring to the tremendous successes our Party and people have won overcoming all adverse situations and circumstances, the reporter stressed: This signifies a brilliant victory for our Party's line of properly combining economic construction with defense buildup and of building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance.

In the first part of his report, First Vice-premier Kim Il touched on the question of carrying on the Seven-Year Plan while building economy and defense in parallel.

Noting that simultaneous carrying out of economic construction and defense buildup is our Party's fundamental policy for successful promoting the revolution and construction in the present situation, the reporter declared:

Once a Marxist-Leninist party has assumed power, it is held responsible fo the livelihood of the people and is duty bound to steadily promote their welfare.

A Marxist-Leninist party which has taken power must vigorously push forward economic construction and, at the same time, pay profound attention to the boosting of defense capacity.

So long as there is imperialism, the danger of war cannot vanish, nor can the world be tranquil at all.

We communists do not want war, but cannot help building up defense to protect the country and the people from aggression by the imperialists. Particularly, we are building socialism standing face to face with the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism under the conditions in which the country is divided. So, it acquires special importance for us to increase our defense potentialities, and our military expenditure remains at a fairly high level even in time of peace.

In recent years, when the imperialists have increased their aggressive manoeuvres, our Party could not but build up our defense capacity further. In accordance with the Party's policy, we took the bold step of further increasing our defense capacity, while moderating economic development to a degree. As a result, we have become able to safeguard the country reliably even in the tense situation of today.

At present the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists are being stepped up every day and the situation is becoming more tense.

The prevailing situation calls for continued adherence to and more thorough implementation of the Party's policy of carrying on the economic construction in parallel with the building of defense.

Today, our immediate task in the building of socialist economy is the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, said the reporter, and went on:

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, our country will gradually turn from an industrial-agricultural state into an industrial state, our society will assume a new look and the living standards of the people will radically improve.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will open up a new phase in fortifying our revolutionary base as an impregnable one and achieving the cause of national unification. It will also strengthen the foundations of the national economy making it possible to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea and rapidly improve the livelihood of the South Korean people after the country's unification in the future.

Saying that we must hold fast to and carry to fulfilment the Seven-Year Plan by all means, the reporter stressed:

While striving for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, we must further increase the defense capabilities to safeguard the security of our country.

It is necessary to thoroughly implement the military line of the Party—the policy of transforming the army into a cadre army, modernization of the armed forces, arming of the entire people, and of the fortification of the whole country—and strengthen the rear.

We must produce an adequate amount of weapons and various military-technical equipment needed for improving the technical outfit of the People's Army and arming the entire people by building up munitions factories well and further developing the munitions industry, and must carry out defense projects extensively for the fortification of the whole country. This implies that more labour power, materials and funds should be diverted to the munitions industry and defense projects.

The war is decided largely by the question who has sufficient manpower and who fully meets the material requirements of the front and the rear. It is therefore necessary to pay profound attention to the consolidation of the rear and carry on the work of the reorganizing economy in keeping with the requirements of the situation.

The national economy should be organized in such a way that heavy industry goods, consumer goods and agricultural produce may be turned out without interruption even in time of emergency.

The reporter stressed:

All these strategic measures which our Party has carried out in recent years and will continue to carry out in the future in the light of the prevailing situation demand lots of additional manpower and materials. This inevitably will affect the rate of development of our national economy. We, however, must carry out this work at all costs to make the country's defense complete. Only when we make our defense impregnable and are on the stand by alert at all times, can we prevent war, foil aggression and defend the country and the people in the event of the enemy provoking a war. And we can push forward socialist construction confidently on a firm and secure basis only if we maintain an impregnable posture.

In this connection, we should properly readjust the economic development of the country and postpone the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for some time. We suggest that, while thoroughly carrying out the tasks contained in the Seven-Year Plan, we extend the time limit for the purpose of further reinforcing the defense capacity.

Taking into consideration the present situation and the actual conditions of our country, the Central Committee of the Party decided to put off the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for three years and bring up the matter for discussion at the Party Conference. This step proposed by the Party is a bold, positive step necessitated by the changed situation, and it is fully in accord with the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction in our country at the present time, stressed the reporter.

In the second part of his report, First Vice-premier Kim Il referred to the question of effectively utilizing existing economic foundations and raising quality in all spheres.

The most important thing in the building of socialist economy in our country today is to make the best use of the economic foundations already laid, expand the variety of goods and raise their quality, he declared.

Noting that we have already laid big economic foundations including over 100 modern machine plants, and our industry and agriculture have enormous production potentialities, the reporter noted that if we make an effective use of our economic foundations, it is possible for us to increase production far more than at present without undertaking new construction projects.

If we expand the assortments of products and decisively raise their quality, we can more adequately meet the needs of the national economy and the population with the present volume of production.

In this connection, the central task in industry is to place production on a normal footing and utilize production capacities to the maximum, pointed out the reporter.

For the normalization of production in industry, he continued, power and mining industries must be pushed ahead of other branches, and more flesh must be added to the skeletons of industry so as to improve its production structure and perfect the equipment of enterprises.

The reporter also dwelt on the central tasks of rural economy for making an effective use of the material and technical foundations already laid, the tasks of the transport domain for ensuring smooth production ties between all branches of the national economy and enterprises and on the tasks for improving the quality of products and increasing their assortments in all industrial domains.

By waging a vigorous struggle to turn the production potentialities of the already built economic foundations to full account, raise the quality of goods and expand their variety, we should see to it that the powerful foundations of an independent economy, which our people have laid through rigid economization and hard work under the leadership of the Party, produce yet greater effects for the prosperity and development of our country and the betterment of our people's livelihood, stressed the reporter.

Referring to the question of continuing construction work for enlarged reproduction while further improving the people's livelihood, the reporter declared: It is one of the most important problems in the building of socialism to correctly combine accumulation with consumption, economic construction with the people's living.

Our Party has always adhered to the correct line of properly combining the future development of the national economy with the immediate livelihood of the population and of systematically increasing consumption while steadily boosting accumulations. This is the very principle from which stems our Party's economic construction line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In the future, too, we must rationally adjust the balance between accumulation and consumption and, in particular, implement the Party's policy of properly combining economic construction, defense buildup and people's livelihood in keeping with the requirements of the prevailing situation.

We must make an effective use of the already laid foundation of heavy industry so that it may serve light industry and agriculture better, and turn out consumer goods and farm produce in large quantities to elevate the people's living standard to a higher level.

Then the reporter touched upon a number of important tasks for

(Continued on page 5)

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fully solving the food problem increasing the supply of foodstuffs including vegetables, meat and edible oil to the working people, processing more aquatic products and boosting the yield of fruit trees on the 130,000 odd *jungbo* of orchards already created, by tending them well.

He also referred to the tasks of more satisfactorily solving the problem of clothing, boosting the production of household goods and goods for cultural use and of adequately meeting the requirements of the working people for dwellings.

Saying that capital construction should be carried on continually to further expand and reinforce the country's economic foundations, the reporter stressed: The key issue in the field of capital construction is to correctly define the orientation of investments and the priority order in the construction projects, carry out construction in an intensive way according to the priority order and raise the effectiveness of investments to the maximum. Then he cited the major objects of capital construction.

The reporter went on:

In the power industry, work on the Woonbong Power Station now in progress should be completed within this year, and then the construction of new large-scale hydropower plants in Sudoosoo and Wiwon should be pushed ahead. In the domain of thermal power generation, the building of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station should be brought to completion by 1967 and the Bookchang Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 600,000 kw newly built.

The reporter declared: In the mining industry coal selection grounds with a capacity of one million tons each will be built at the Anjoo colliery and the northern Hoonryoong area respectively, and necessary ore dressing plants erected in a number of mines. In the ferrous metal industry, a new sintering oven and coking battery, and oxygen converter and rolling shops will be built in the Kimchaik Iron Works and a luppe shop with a capacity of 200,000-300,000 tons in the Kangsun Steel Works. In the nonferrous metal industry, the construction of an alumina factory will be stepped up.

In the chemical industry, the third and fourth stage projects of a plant for compounding ammonia through the gasification of coal should be completed; the construction of a urea fertilizer factory and a plastic material factory should be finished; work on the second section of the gasifiction projects and on a urea shop at the Aoji chemical factory and Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill and the construction of a synthetic rubber mill and an oil refinery pushed ahead. And a caustic soda factory and an ammonium factory should be built to create a new chemical industry base in the western region.

In engineering industry, a bearing factory, an electronic tube factory, an automatic apparatus factory and a tire factory should be built.

In the building materials industry, more modern and well-equipped, large-sized, kilns should be built at the February 8 Madong, the Seunghori and the Haiju Cement Factories.

In light industry the construction of the Hamheung Woolen Textile Mill should be completed, and construction projects for creating a new spinning capacity of 150,000 spindles should be pushed forward.

After referring to the tasks for making rational use of production space at existing factories and enterprises, the reporter stressed:

Capital construction is a vital undertaking concerning the long-term prosperity of the country and the basic factor determining the rate of development and balance of the national economy. We must correctly set the scale and orientation of capital investments in conformity with the political and economic tasks set forth by the Party and with the actual conditions of the country, and also decide on each construction project and their priority order on the basis of strict and comprehensive scientific, technical and economic calculations.

In the fourth part of his report, "On developing science and technology and promoting the technical revolution," First Vice-premier Kim Il declared: The Seven Year Plan provides for mechanization of production processes and gradual changeover to semiautomation and automation in industry and in particular, the technical reconstruction of local industry, and, in agriculture, extensive promotion of irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization and wide-scale introduction of advanced methods of farming.

Referring to the scientific and technical achievements made in the past five years, the reporter went on:

New, big strides can be made in the carrying out of technical revolution if our scientific and technical achievements are perfected and brought into production. We should tackle for ourselves those scientific and technical matters which are urgently needed for us and which we are able to solve, and, also, should actively carry on the work of widely introducing scientific and technical achievements of foreign countries and applying them to suit our own conditions.

Then the reporter dwelt on the tasks of improving technical guidance, introducing advanced technical methods on an extensive scale, raising the existing production capacity and rapidly developing technical engineering, mechanical engineering in particular. Continued attention should also be directed toward developing radio engineering and electronics, said the reporter.

The reporter referred to the question of continuously pushing ahead with the work of scientific research for producing new types of synthetic fibres and synthetic plastics and industrializing the production of organic synthetic raw materials.

He also referred to the tasks for strengthening the scientific research work for establishing a scientific farming system and research into the chemical and biological methods of quickening the growth of crops and animals and raising their productivity, research work for increasing the efficiency of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, research into microelement fertilizer and various kinds of herbicides as well as nutritional physiology, stimulus physiology etc.

Then he referred to the tasks of strengthening the research work in the realms of stockbreeding, forest, and oceanographical sciences.

Saying that 367,000 scientists and technicians are now working in all domains of the national economy, the reporter declared: weighty duties are devolved upon the scientists and technicians in accelarating the development of technique and enhancing the overall technical level.

The reporter went on to stress:

Full-scale technical revolution is a tremendous work of replacing old technique with new one in all domains of the national economy. It is a complex and arduous task which can be accomplished only after surmounting many difficulties and obstacles. Accordingly, it cannot be fulfilled by the professional scientists and technicians alone. It can be successfully performed only by mobilizing the creative wisdom and activity of the broad producer masses.

The technical level and skill of the working people must be elevated. And we must see to it that the ties and cooperation between scientists and technicians and producers are strengthened, movements for innovation and rationalization be unfolded widely among the working masses and all wisdom of the masses be fully mobilized for technical renovation.

In the concluding part of his report, First Vice-premier Kim Il declared: Though it is very difficult to carry out the vast tasks of socialist economic construction while further increasing the defense capacity, we are fully capable of doing so. The question is for our personnel to direct and manage the national economy skillfully and build up the economic life assiduously on the basis of the Party's policies and the objective laws of economy, and to properly organize and mobilize the surging revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

To improve the guidance and management of the national economy poses as a more urgent question than ever before in our country's socialist construction today.

The basic guarantee for improving the guidance and management of the national economy lies in the thorough establishment of the Daian Work System in all branches. The Daian Work System is an excellent form of management of socialist economy created by our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its superiority has already been confirmed by life.

The national economic plans should not only ensure the overall balance of economic development correctly, but also should be concrete and detailed; they must ensure proper interlinks between all branches and between all enterprises even to detail. If, in any kind of undertaking, only big strategic goals are set and individual battles are fought at hazard without concrete and detailed plans of action for attaining the strategic goals, those goals can never be reached. In the planning of the national economy, too, if general indices of economic development and big figures alone are laid down and concrete schemes are not laid in a detailed manner, the plan will remain a mere paper plan.

In brief, our plans should be mapped out in such a way as to make it possible to maintain the overall balance correctly in line with the general direction of economic development set by the Party and, at the same time, to ensure proper interrelations between all branches and enterprises to minor details in conformity with their actual conditions. This is the way of meeting requirements of the Daian System in planning and of assuring a planned and balanced development of the socialist economy.

After referring to the tasks of improving and perfecting the planning of the quality indices of economic development together with its quantity indices and for thoroughly applying the mass line in planning and bringing the advantages of the unified planning system into full play, the reporter continued:

It is one of the basic principles of socialist economic management to produce and build more in higher quality and at lower costs, while tapping the reserves and potentialities latent in the national economy to the maximum and practising the strictest economy in labor, materials and funds.

Our economic executives must base their work firmly on the objective laws of economy, applying them correctly, and conduct all work of production and construction strictly on the basis of scientific, technical and economic calculations.

In reference to the question of strengthening the Party's leadership in economic construction, the reporter stressed: The essence of the Daian System is to establish a system of work under which the economic agencies and enterprises can carry on all their work under the collective direction of the party committees respectively and solve their economic tasks by giving preference to political work and rousing the masses to activity, and the organs at the higher levels assist the lower organs and the seniors help their subordinates.

Noting that the party committees should play the role of helmsman with credit and deepen and develop the organizational and ideological work of the Party on an extensive scale, the reporter emphasized:

Comrade Kim Il Sung concretized and creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the Party to suit the actual conditions of socialist construction in this country, and thereby elucidated scientifically what position Marxist-Leninist party which has seized power should take, what functions and role it should undertake and by what methods it should do its work in the building of socialism. There is no shadow of doubt that if all the party organs and party workers thoroughly grasp Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on the party work and correctly translate it into their practical work, both political and economic work will be conducted well and our socialist construction still more stepped up on the whole.

Referring to the concrete tasks of improving the work with the masses, which is basic to the party work, raising functionaries into revolutionaries, rapidly enhancing their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level, that of economic theory in particular, and thoroughly implementing the mass line of our Party, the reporter emphasized:

Socialism can be built successfully when the broad sections of the toiling masses are educated, remoulded and united and their creative power and talent brought into full play under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party. We must continue to implement the consistent line of our Party for giving precedence to political work over other work and strengthening communist education to enable the working people to display voluntary enthusiasm in labor, while, at the same time, correctly putting into effect the socialist principle of distribution and giving material incentives to the working people in production.

The *Chullima* movement, a mass movement that organically combines collective innovation in the construction of economy and culture with the work of educating and remoulding the working people, should be pushed ahead continuously and energetically, stressed the reporter.

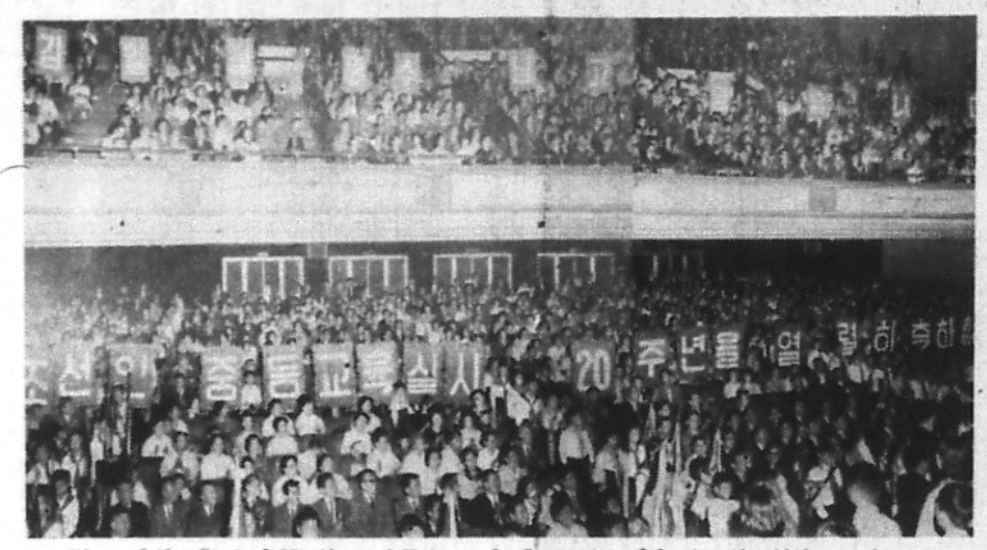
First Vice-premier Kim Il declared in conclusion:

We can carry out any difficult revolutionary task with credit when we, united firmly as one body, forge ahead along the road illumined by the Party, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Koreans in Japan Celebrate 20-Year-Old Secondary Education

Korean citizens in Japan were renewing their determination to increase their efforts for further developing their work of democratic and national education in Japan when they held on Oct. 6 meetings across this country to celebrate the 20thanniversary of the enforcement (on Oct. 5) of secondary education for their children here. Various celebration events fol lowed in the wake of the meetings that day or afterwards.

A central celebration meeting was held on Oct. 6 at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, with some 2,000 Korean residents in the Japanese capital, together with many teachers and leaders both from CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and its member organizations, participating.



View of the Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education for their children (Oct. 6, in Tokyo)

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, made a report at the meeting. In his report, referring to the great significance of the enforcement of secondary education of Korean children in Japan and to the brilliant results achieved by Koreans in Japan in their work of national education, the Chairman said: "All these successes are unthinkable apart from the warm and profound care extended to us in the past 20 years by our fatherland and the Premier."

Then, he made a historical review of the thorny, yet honourable, path of 20 years traversed by Korean compatriots in Japan in defending their educational work, and spoke highly of patriotic enthusiasm displayed by them in advancing their educational work. "This high patriotic enthusiasm," he said, "is what has made it possible for us, 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, to overcome various difficulties created, and countless discriminatory measures adopted, by reactionaries within and without to stifle our democratic and national education in this country, ever since the August 15 Liberation."

The Chairman called special attention to the fact that the formation of CHONGRYUN in May of 1955 was an occasion of particular importance for opening a new prospect for the rapid progress of Koreans' national education thereafter.

While boasting that Koreans in Japan, as overseas citizens, were the first to establish in this foreign country, Japan, an education system ranging from primary school to university, the Chairman said that "these precious educational gains are the products of the struggles against various forms of suppressive measures taken by the reactionaries within and without to undermine Koreans' education in this country." He reviewed successes achieved in the struggles of Koreans to protect their right to the democratic and national education of their sons and daughters in this country, and called on all the participants to be as vigorous as they have been so far in their struggle to defend this right.

In connection with the growing machinations of the Japanese Government authorities to destroy Koreans' national education, the Chairman put forward tasks which Koreans in Japan are required to carry out by all means so that they might worthily defend their right to education and develop their educational work further. He said: "We shall never allow the reactionary forces to rob ourselves of our educational gains which are none other than the fruition of the boundless care of our fatherland and our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and of the patriotic endeavours of our compatriots in Japan as well."

Congratulatory speeches were delivered by many Japanese guests present among whom were: Hyakuro Hayashi, Communist Diet member; Shoji Hasegawa, Socialist Dietman; Satoru Umene, President of Wako University; Hirose Matsumoto, member of the Permanent Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; Tokumitsu Yagawa, member of the Standing Committee of the Council for Koreans' National Education Problems.

Gan Wen Fang, Chairman of the General Federation of Chinese Residents in Japan, was also among the speakers.

A message, addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung and containing the renewed determination of all the participants to do all they can in their future struggle for the protection of their education, was adopted at the meeting.

Japanese Campaign for Repat. Pact Extension

50 Political and Social Bodies Across Japan Demand Government Cancel Its Decision

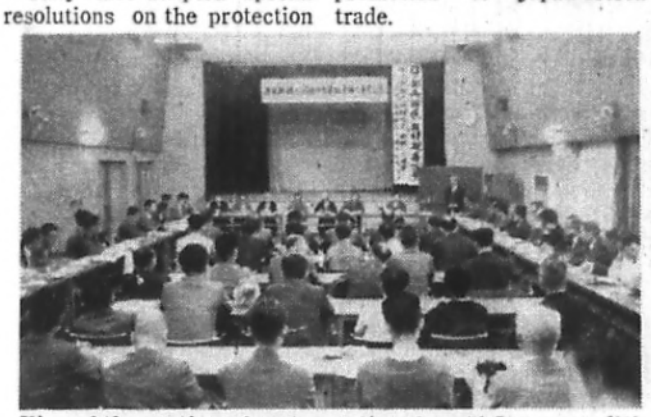
A meeting of representatives of the Japanese people who are taking part in the movement for helping in the return home of Koreans in Japan, was held on Sept. 22 in Niigata.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by more than 50 Japanese political parties and public organizations including the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-Korea Association, and the Committee for Aiding in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan. It was attended by representatives of various democratic political parties and public organizations and delegates from the local branches of the Committee for Aiding in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, over 90 in all.

The participants unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Japanese Government revoke its decision to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan after one year and unconditionally extend the present agreement. They also passed an appeal to the Japanese people.

The meeting called upon all the public organizations and local assemblies of Japan to adopt resolutions demanding unconditional extension of the Repatriation Agreement. It also decided to set the day of arrival of the DPRK repatriation ship each month in Niigata Port as the day of united action and unfold street propaganda work and signature collection campaigns.

They also adopted special resolutions on the protection of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and calling for the promotion of Japan-Korea trade.



View of the meeting of representatives from 50 Japanese political and social organizations across Japan (Sept. 22, in Niigata)

SVNFL Foreign Relations Commission Chairman Attacks Japanese Gov't Decision

Tran Buu Kiem, Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, denounced the Japanese Government for its unilateral abrogation of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan. This denunciation is made in a telegram sent by him to the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry. The telegram reads in part:

The unilateral abrogation of the Agreement by the (Japanese) Sato Government is a wanton infringement upon the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan. The South Vietnamese people and the SVNFL fully support the just stand of the Korean people and the DPRK Government, demanding the Japanese authorities immediately cancel their decision obstructing the Koreans' repatriation work.

The Czechoslovak paper **Rude Pravo** on Sept. 18 carried an article denouncing the Japanese Government's scheme to undermine the repatriation service of Koreans in Japan. In the article, the newspaper said: The Japanese Government, in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique, has been intensifying its machinations to destroy Koreans' repatriation work, while steadily increasing its efforts to impose "ROK" nationality upon the Korean residents in Japan. "All these vicious machinations," the paper continued, "have become undisguised as never before, since the conclusion, on U.S. orders, of the ROK-Japan Treaty."

Gala Celebration Reception

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education for Korean children in Japan, a gala reception was held on the evening of Oct. 13 at the Chinzan-so Villa, Tokyo, under the joint sponsorship of the Central Association of Korean Educationists in Japan and the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan.

Attending the reception were leaders of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), as well as representatives from organizations affiliated with the central Korean organization and ordinary Korean residents in Tokyo,— some 300 in all.

Present on the occasion were also a large number of Japanese educationists, university professors, writers, artists, as well as many representatives from political and social organizations and trade union leaders— some 700 in all.

View of the reception given on Oct. 13 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education for Koreans in Japan

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